4

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st, and Sixth-FRENCH THEATER.-"The Corsican Brothers."-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Niblo's Garden.—"Forty Thieves," "To Oblige leason." Lydis Thoupen Troops. OLYMPIC THEATER.-Mrs. James A. Oates's Bur-WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st. Wood's MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. - Day and regime: "The Witches of New York."

BREVOORT HALL, Fifty-fourth-st, near Third-ave. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Pop-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st.

W. T. OSMUR: Association Hall .- "How a Rum top was turned into a House of Prayer."

Business Notices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the

TRUSSES,—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss fee (Ratablished 20 years), 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church ARTIFICIALITIES - PALMER LIMBS.

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave, and at No. 40 East Eight-enth-st, between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 73 in the evening.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

The Fenian invasion was discussed in the British Par-Hament, and the action of the U. S. authorities gave great satisfaction. Mr. Disraeli is ill. A boiler explo ston in Staffordshire killed five men. = - A coalition between the Right and Left branches of the Corps Legis latif is expected against the Ministry. - Saldanha has nearly completed his new Cabinet. —— The English prisoners are still held by the Spanish brigands. The North German Parliament closed yesterday, the King making a speech.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported giving a subsidy to the North American Steamship Company The Legislative Appropriation bill was debated. == the House, the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was passed -107 to 85. The vote on the XVth Amendment bill will be taken to-day. The bill reviving pavigation interests was debated.

The Fenians have again invaded Canada, and it is re ported are strongly intrenched, waiting for reënforcements, the force being in command of Gen. Gleason = The question of Union was defeated in the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Cincinnati yesterday. Some of the North-Western Indian tribes are anxious for war, and have asked other tribes to join - The troubles in the Pennsylvania coal mine have broken out again.

Troops are leaving the city to join the Fenians. = A member of the 7th Regiment dropped dead in Wall-st. yesterday. === The Universal Peace Society discussed the Indian question yesterday. === The canvass for 1870 will be completed to-day. - An im portant gold case was decided by Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. John Foley was sworn in as Supervisor yesterday := The case of Assessor Scanlon, charged with blackmailing, was investigated yesterday. Gold, 1142, 1142, 1142. Thermometer, 60, 63, 72.

It will be seen that the Commissioners of Emigration have reduced the commutation fee of emigrants from \$2 50 to \$1 50 each. This is sensible action, and will make New-York still more attractive to immigrants than it has heretofore been.

In reading the rather gushing commendations in Parliament and by the English papers of the President's "honesty," "loyalty," "friendliness" and "promptness" in issning the proclamation against the Fenians, one naturally wonders what adjectives they have in reserve to describe the strategic and heroic conduct of United States Marshal Foster.

The Fenians of Franklin have an appreciation of the true sources of military glory no less acute than their perception of the principles of tactics. They have persuaded four reporters for the country press to sign a letter to the captive O'Neil, assuring him that his character will not "sustain an iota of blemish." So that question is settled.

Gen. Negley of Pennsylvania seldom makes speeches, but in the House his votes and action are generally right. His brief remarks yesterwho oppose the revival of American navigation, that "American apologists for English offenses could only be regarded as accessory "thereto," was at once terse and true. If the manner in which he supported his opinions by knocking down the insulting agent was not precisely commendable, the punishment which was inflicted was certainly provoked and abundantly deserved.

The House votes to-day on the bill to enforce the XVth Amendment as submitted by the Conference Committee. There will be the same wordy protest of the Democracy in the House which proceeded from that party in the Senate. But the measure is fixed; there is no hope of defeating it except by its evasion at the polls. That the New-York Democracy will do their best to find some method of accomplishing this we may be sure. The alarm expressed in the City Hall at the bare report of the original measure in the Senate sufficiently indicates their apprehension and desperation.

There were some of the amendments to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill which we should have rejoiced to see adopted. But we are not disposed to murmur at their failure; and we gladly accept the good that Congress has sent us without criticism. The Company has now the additional authority which it asked for, and the public expect the Northern road to people the great North-West, making its vast wildernesses soon to blossom like those of Kansas and Colorado along the Union Pacific. Its completion-even its commencement-will swell the tide of German and Scandinavian emigration until Minnesota and Dakota will be as populous with those hardy and fruitful races as Wisconsin already is. And now, gentlemen, give us also the southern route to the Western sea. The Southern Pacific Road will accomplish for Texas, Arkansas, and Lower California all that the Union Pacific has done for him, precious as the presence of so sagacious tive duties taxes; they assert that they are Kansas and Colorado, at the cheap cost of a and plucky a commander must have been. It and must be paid by the consumer but there with men the opposite is true. When we add make another.

public domain that cannot at present be given away, and for which the country has no need so urgent as that of settlers.

"So the newspaper publications of the United 'States laws and treaties will be continued," is the announcement of the result of the Senate debate yesterday on the proposition to dispense with that style of advertising. It was an economy we had hoped to see adopted, for there is no more wanton waste of the public money than the publication of the laws in the papers of small circulation which are content to take advertisements at Government rates. It was subsequently decided that only the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways more important laws and treaties should published, in papers selected by Secretary of State. This does not mend the matter at all. It is only a clever way the Senate has of appearing at once economical to the public and generous to the papers. If economy should result from it the trial, do not exactly measure the relative through the independence and faithfulness of any Secretary of State, and certain editors and the final vote suspending the further conbe thereby offended, the responsibility will not lie with the Senate, and doubtless that is just what the Senate intended.

We have no doubt, as Mr. Lynch yesterday charged, that the Clyde shipbuilders have had a hand in opposing the adoption of the bill to revive American Navigation and Commerce. But there is no need that Western members generally, whose opposition on other and more honest grounds is clearly understood, should indignantly repel the charge as "false and "insulting." Mr. Lynch did not refer to them, and the public comprehends clearly enough that they were not meant. The public also understand who were meant. Everybody knows that the Western opposition is on strictly sectional grounds. The interior doesn't want to be taxed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit, near or remote, of the sea-coast. As the interest to be revived is a national one, such sectional opposition does not appear the most statesmanlike, but there is little doubt of its honesty. Clyde shipbuilders know well enough that there was no need to employ money-if money could be employed-in that quarter. Western opposition was already assured with-

-It is not clear that the bill is dead, although Mr. Lynch yesterday proposed to lay it aside. The House refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 105 Yeas to 61 Nays, and it again comes up to-day, doubtless for final disposition.

The seat of war on the Canadian border is transferred from the scene of inglorious failure at Franklin to the west side of Lake Champlain. The forces of Gen. O'Neil have been scattered in every direction, and now beg their way homeward. Their arms, sold to the country people, have been seized and gathered up by the Government troops, of whom two companies preserve the peace on the border at Franklin. Further west, Gen. Gleason, with 2,000 men, is four miles across the border at Trout River a short distance north-east of Malone, and has intrenched his position to await, instead of moving forward in search of, an enemy. What is to be the result of this inaction is not difficult to imagine. The failure of Gleason may not prove as absurd as that of O'Neil, but it seems certain to be as complete. Reënforcements hurry forward to Malone only to augment the inevitable disaster-not to prevent it. It was evidently the design of Gen. O'Neil to seize the two railroads to Montreal. What the plan now is cannot be conjectured from the reported movements.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FENIANS. The Neutrality laws give authority to the President of the United States to call upon the land and naval forces, if he sees fit, in order to prevent the departure of hostile expeditions fitted out within our territory against a nation with which we are at peace. We say the laws give authority to the President to do this, but they do not impose it upon him as a duty. The most enthusiastic friends of the Fenians must rejoice, however, that he has chosen to interfere in the present instance. Whatever hope the sanguine may have entertained of the conquest of Ireland by way of Vermont, of the ability of the Fenians to capture Canada, to hold it if captured, or to make any use of it if they held it, has been dissipated by the burlesque battle of Franklin. An army moving two or three hundred miles to the field of battle, and then dispersing at the appearance of an officer of the law, as a parcel of truant boys might run away from a policeman ; a fire-eating general swearing when he crossed the Canadian Rubicon that he never would come back except as a conqueror or a corpse, and then being day to the agent of the English shipbuilders hustled off the gory field by a couple of trumpery marshals and driven to jail through the ranks of his own army-these are spectacles to blast the expectations of even the most credulous of the children of Erin. When the commander was thus shamefully carried out the back door, the troops went away to vail their faces, and the battle vanished like a collapsed bubble. The enormous absurdity, however, of the whole transaction must not blind us to its more serious aspects. Even a Fenian war is an awful evil. It means untold suffering and loss, not only for the soldiers on both sides, but for the innocent inhabitants of the frontier whose lives are periled, and whose property is swept away by these senseless raids.

> The President, therefore, is morally if not legally bound to stop such expeditions,-first, for the sake of the Fenian rank and ale theraselves, who are wasting life and money in preposterous undertakings, and, Secondly, for the sake of the country people, who are really the chief sufferers by a carronign such as that now menacing the frontier. Common sense, however, seems to suggest that the arrests cannot be made too soon. Hundreds of recruits leave the cities for the Fenian army every day, and it would be kinder to arrest them at the start than to wait till the fighting has actually begun. Their movements are open and their purposes are undisguised. If they are permitted to concentrate we may find it impossible to stop them, but any of the detachments which are now separately marching upon the Dominion could be faced about and sent home by a company from Governor's Island and a platoon of police. But for the singular accident of Gen. O'Neil's being such a very limp person, Marshal Foster's coup de théâtre on Wednesday would hardly have succeeded. There was no good reason why the General should let himself be arrested unless he wanted to, and there was no reason why the army should go to pieces as soon as it lost

was through pure good fortune that the Franklin expedition was so easily knocked to pieces. We cannot expect such good fortune always. Gen. Grant doubtless was quite willing to stop the expedition which crossed at Malone yesterday, but he had not troops enough to do it on the frontier, and he had neglected to arrest the men in detail as they were moving to the rendezvous. That we think was a mistake.

THE FREE-TRADERS MAKE A MOVE.

The House of Representatives was engaged day by day, from the 2d of February until about ten days ago, in the discussion of the and Means. It was talked over in general, and it was debated in detail, over one-half of its three hundred items, and then postponed, in effect, indefinitely. The discussion and the votes had while it was pending in Committee of the Whole, notwithstanding the length of strength of combatant parties in the House; sideration of the bill is very far from indieating the force of the Protection principle which pervaded its provisions. A multitude of differing interests, felt in the numerous specialties of the bill, influenced the votes taken upon them so far that the aggregate force in the House for or against the principle of Protection was not definitely tested. The failure of a general revision of the Tariff proves nothing. That is so inconclusive that even the parties most active in the long struggle seem at a loss to understand the situation. The Protectionists have allowed about onefourth of the remaining days of the session to elapse without a new move-This may not mean anything ment. as to their understanding of their strength. The Tariff now in operation is very nearly all they want, and there is but little time left, and as little probability of mending it to their mind. We cannot draw any inferences with confidence from their inactivity. They have but little to gain from any practicable amendment, and, being in possession of the field, they have little or nothing to lose by an armistice.

But the Free-Traders, or Revenue Reformers, as they prefer to call themselves, have made a demonstration which, perhaps, indicates their feeling of the situation after the fight. On Monday last Mr. Judd, as their leader, followed by every member of his party, proposed a bill reducing duties upon half a dozen imports, and, with the aid of about fifty Republicans, got a majority of 18 for suspending the rules, that it might be put upon its trial; but the vote in the affirmative, falling short of two-thirds of the House, failed. And this again means nothing; for it in no way measures

the force of the Protectionists. But the character of the proposition, it seems to us, betrays the estimate which the Revenue Reformers put upon their own strength, and reveals some other things beside, which we propose to notice.

First, of the articles selected for relief-Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Salt. These are articles of general consumption-prime necessaries of life -diet of the mass of the people. Reduction of duties upon these, with a view to a reduction of their cost to the consumers, has a flavor of democracy, and is so far a good party, because a popular, movement. The only other commodities in the bill are Pig Iron and Scrap Iron. These are raw materials. Their importation is in conflict with the labor of the country, which is not democratic, and is not a good party, because not a popular, movement. For admitting this bill to a trial before the House, the Republicans were perfectly safe in voting even more largely than they did, because their vote on suspending the rules did not commit them to the support of the bill in the whole or in any particular. But the Revenue Reformers offered it as their policy, and as a measure which, in the circumstances, they

bound themselves to support. Now let us look at the substance of the proposed reduction upon the articles entering into

the consumption of the people. In the calendar year 1869, the duties accruing upon the imported Coffee retained for consumption amounted to \$11,773,668; upon Tea, \$10,564,672; together, \$22,338,340. This aggregate the bill proposed to reduce \$4,467,670, leaving them still charged with eighteen millions of duty which, having nothing of protection in it, is simply a tax upon the consumer collected at the Custom-Houses. Next, the duties accruing upon the Brown Sugar and Molasses imported and retained for consumption, in the same year, amounted to \$42,717,323, and on Salt, \$133,225; together, \$42,850,548. The duties on these Sugars, Molasses, and Salt are now 57 per cent of the import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them just one-third, leaving the rate at 38 per cent, and the burden of duty at \$28,567,032. The duties upon Tea and Coffee were, last year, 621 per cent upon their aggregate import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them to 50 per cent, leaving them charged with \$17,840,320. In the aggregate, these articles, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Coffee, and Tea, were last year charged with \$65,188,888 of duties, which was 60 per cent of their import value. The bill proposed to reduce the duties, on an equal importation, to 42 per cent, and to leave them subject to the burden of \$46,500,000!

An average of 42 per cent offered by these Revenue Reformers, alias Free-Traders, upon the food of people! Well-a-day, the average upon all the duty-paying goods under the Tariff of 1842 was in the highest year but 33 per cent, when Tea and Coffee were free, and these Revenue Reformers are now proposing upon Sugar, Molasses, and Salt, no less than 38 per cent! It is hoped that after this they will quit howling at the oppressive average rate of about 42 per cent upon the total foreign imperts under

the present Tariff. We began by wondering how they feel after a majority vote for considering their own, offered as a substitute. And now our conclusion, upon a survey of their project, is that they are totally demoralized. Could they not raise the courage to do something better for the stump in the next canvass than retain 50 per cent on Tea and Coffee, and load Sugar and Salt with 387 Could they do no better for the country, and for their own party too, than go before the people with a manifest purpose to burden the consumption of the poor, that they may have the bette. excuse for cutting down the defense of their industry to a revenue standard? Ah, when the Democratic party gave up its loyalty to the industrial interests of the country it lost its party instincts also. They would make a dash at a free list if they could avoid a revenue sufficient for protection upon domestic products; but, if they dared to strike off fifty or sixty millions from the receipts of the Treasury in this way, they could not reduce the rates on imports which Protection demands. They call protec-

are two answers to this doctrine. First, im- to this the mutual action of the sexes, and ducer; they must be so to the extent that a a well-fostered home industry competes with foreign goods in our market. Second, if the charge so much enhanced the price to the coneasily and profitably to meet the cost.

But what, in the name of all the Free-Trade authorities, can be said in defense of taxes laid directly and plumply upon Coffee, Spices, and other foreign goods which we cannot produce, and whose price in our markets we have no power to reduce by competing commodities of our own? We should be neither surprised nor distressed if Congress accepts the bill offered on Monday, with Pig and Scrap Iron struck out. The principles of Protection require the admission of all foreign goods free of duty which do not displace home production. Nothing but the exigencies of the revenue, produced by war or its resulting national debt, can justify a Protectionist in taxing tropical products imported for consumption in a temperate climate. The feeling is simply anti-American. It has the unwisdom or wickedness of rebellion against the country's welfare in it. It is neither republican, democratic, nor even aristocratic. All these sentiments alike repudiate it. It is only and merely anti-American. Protection looks to Free Trade as its aim and end. It pursues this object by first making home trade, through home industry, free; and, securing this point, it moves forward as fast and as far toward universal Free Trade as ministers to, and comports with, the well-being of home. It was the heavily protective Tariff of 1828 that in 1832 gave us our first free Coffee, and a hundred other commodities, especially of the tropics, which our own soil cannot yield; and we never shall have these goods free again till the Protective system sets them

When Gov. Hoffman signed the Eric Directory bill he signed his own resignation to claim upon the confidence of honest men. There were still, perhaps, lawyers who imagined that he meant to enforce honestly and in the spirit of the act the provision by means of which it was possible to bring Judges from other parts of the State to New-York to sit in the General Term for the review of cases of appeal from our Ring Judiciary. Even these must now be undeceived. The Governor puts in a pitiful plea of inability to make an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the Judges and himself. He has succeeded in making one perfectly unsatisfactory to the public, whom it was his business to serve and satisfy. He had an opportunity to do something toward purifying the corrupt Judiciary of the City of New-York; something toward giving a chance for justice or appeal in cases where it was flagrantly denied at the original trial. He has refused the opportunity. It will not change the estimate of his character entertained by those who know him; it may make it a little plainer to those who have hitherto hesitated to think as ill of him as occasion seemed to demand.

KISSES AND BLOWS. We once knew a sweet and benignant lady, a member of the Society of Friends, who suffered a great deal at the annual necessity of drowning a litter of kittens. She preferred to do it herself and make sure of it, but she also spared the feelings of the kittens by warming the water in which they were to be immersed. Such tenderness hath Nature implanted in the heart of woman. It was said of a brilliant French lady that she always hissed with honey on her lips, and of another that, if she wished to poison you, she would choose the mildest drug. And a late American novelist says of a smooth heroine that "if she were to commit 'a graceful forgery to-day, or a mild murder 'to-morrow, nobody would be surprised, and "all her intimate friends would say that it vas just what they had always expected. Whether women ever get the ballot or not, it is evident that they are to take more and more part in active life. Therefore it will be interesting to see the influence which their finer and smoother ways of action will exert among men. It is evident that this influence will not immediately tend toward peace, but it will certainly affect the form and quality of strife. The history of the late civil war and of the woman suffrage agitation do not certainly prove the fairer sex to be the gentler. But then a woman fights with so much finer weapons than a man's. She hits so quickly, guards so gracefully, and vails all her movements so skillfully and with an aspect of such inscrutable candor, that she really makes the old style of contest seem a very stupid and clumsy thing. Who would not rather be transfixed adroitly-perpetrated right through and through, as Mrs. Partington says-by a woman's wit, than be simply beaten black and blue by a man?

But the most formidable weapon after all is that used most liberally by woman against her own sex, although not wholly withheld, let us hope, from the other. Nature kept from her the power of the fist, but intrusted to her that most formidable of all engines, the kiss. With what desperate unscrupuloucness is this deadly instrument brought to bear. Who has not seen the commotion Sometimes produced among a party of ladies, whether in a private parlor or on the platform of a convention, by the arrival of some other lady whom they all particularly dislike, and against whose fell designs they are all perhaps plotting to defend themselves? She may come like Lochiel's eagle, companionless, bearing destruction abroad" -they may wish her, and she may know that they wish her, a thousand miles off-but ah! how they kiss her. You would suppose that the hereditary animosities of ten generations suspending the general Tariff bill, and getting | might be disarmed by such a greeting. Not at all: the dangerous visitor is not moved by them, nor is it expected she should be. After all, there is something graceful, if a little questionable, in such endearments. As between opponents, they smooth the asperities of the fight, without destroying its zest. They sweeten life, perhaps at the cost of a little sincerity. They are like the mutual salutations of Dick Swiveller and his Glorious Apollos, morsels of enthusiasm, which raised them above this dull, cold earth." Perhaps, indeed, this ready osculation of opponents indicates a stage of progress. If we cannot have a kiss for a blow, such as the Sunday-school tracts recommend, it is something to have the kisses and the blows alternately. And when we pass beyond these special demonstrations, it will still be found that the presence of women will give new situations and more subtle combinations through all the affairs of life. There will be less of the tiresome straight line, and new and charming indirections. It may be said, as a general rule, that women know more of the by-ways of the human heart than of the high-ways, while

port duties may be at the expense of the pro- that women naturally seek to govern men and men to govern women, we have a new source of complication. Suppose, for instance, that women wish to govern their own sex, how can they do it? Obviously, through men. sumer, he is by his protected labor enabled They must select some favored man, we will call him Henry, or Theodore, and so long as they can influence him he will manage the other women, whom no feminine commander can directly reach. In the same way Napoleon Bonaparte governed men through feminine influence, and used to say to his agents, Soignez les femmes-Look to the women! It is said to be a standing rule in the Woman Suffrage Conventions that speakers of each sex are needed to convert hearers of the other sex.

But we are philosophizing beyond our text. So far as the kisses are concerned, it is evident that the worth of all endearments must depend mainly on what they represent. The Duke of Buckingham said that kisses were like grains of gold and silver found on the ground-of little value in themselves, but precious as showing that a mine is near. In the absence of the mine, the scattered grains are a mockery. It was not perhaps a sign of increased hostility, but of improved sincerity, when certain eminent ladies, who met in Anniversary Week on that neutral ground in the Holy City of Brooklyn, sat side by side on the platform for a whole evexing without speaking. If there were no blows, it is something that there were no misleading kisses. It gave at least an aspect of dignity and sincerity to their position. At any rate it was well adapted to propitiate the merely masculine mind, which is apt to err on the side of frankness, and wherever it sees a head to hit it; and to be indignant, like Mr. Pickwick, when the counsel for the prosecution remarks to the counsel for the defense that it is a very fine morning.

The change that has been made in the control of the detectives attached to the Central Police Office is strikingly illustrated in the case of Herman Wurdmann, who is supposed to have been murdered by his shipmate when off the Jersey coast. Promptitude, energy, and skill were displayed, where the only reward which awaited the officials was a sense of duty fulfilled. The incident was so unlikely to occur under the former practice that we are justified in believing that the detective reform which we lately demanded has been at least

partially accomplished. It yet remains, however, for Superintendent Jourdan to go further in order that the public may fare still better. He is so thoroughly familiar with police affairs and the routine of police duty that he cannot be ignorant of the fact that the ward detectives are too generally used for the advancement of personal interests at the cost of the morality and discipline of the force. He must be aware, also, that the detective function is too important in itself and too liable to be perverted to improper uses to be diffused among thirty police captains; and we are, therefore, surprised that he hesitates to abolish the ward detective system. If the work of preventing and punishing crime is to be honestly done, its supervision must be vested in a single person who can be held accountable for all derelictions; and the Superintendent of Police is manifestly the official upon whom this responsibility should be imposed.

It seems English editors are as ignorant of our internal improvements as of our geography. They have conceived the solemn, not to say startling notion, that all our railroads are managed like the Erie, and that there are Fisks and Goulds who "retain Judges of the "Supreme Court," and carry municipal authorities in their breeches pockets, in every railroad directory. Falling into the error of The London Times, The Pall Mall Gazette speaks of the Northern Pacific Railroad as starting from the head waters of Lake Superior, "and terminating at Puget's Sound "and Portland, Oregon-localities which "inquisitive investors will have some difficulty in discovering on ordinary maps. Evidently, if we are to study English maps; but if the editor will consult the gazetteer he may learn that Portland was a city of 4,500 inhabitants away back in 1864, and that it has a peculiarity, observable in other Western towns and Western States, of doubling its population every five years or so.

Out of the refuse of the streets which Contractor Brown has left to simmer beneath the Summer sun has sprung a grain of conscience to agitate the official heart. We should be happy to learn that the Commissioners who supervise his doings have at last discovered what everybody else has long known, and ceased to certify that work neglected has not only been done but properly done. We are forced, however, to admit that only the Board of Police has been moved to action in the matter. But, if the order now given is fully obeyed. Brown's ways in the future will be likely to be more seemly. He is to be watched. and weekly reports of his neglects are to be made. We are a little curious to see whether the Tammany Street-Cleaning Commissioners will go on paying him his money with these proofs before them that he has not earned it.

One of the smaller morning papers has a report of a significant Fenian session at St. Paul, Minnesota, and a gathering of the clans at Duluth, all under the direction of Gen. McMahon. "This information," the reporter adds, "is not generally known." Of that there can be no doubt-especially as Gen. Mc-Mahon has not been in Minnesota, or anywhere near that State, and on the particular day mentioned in the foregoing report was to our personal knowledge in New-York.

Just before Gen. O'Neil was bundled into the Marshal's carriage he made a speech to his wavering troops. "Men of Ireland," said he, I am ashamed of you. We dare not go back now. If you will not follow me, I will die "in your front." After which Gen. O'Neil did go back, in the custody of a constable-and the men of Ireland followed him.

"If Gen. O'Neil continues to display the same military ability," says The Sun, "he can hardly fail to give the British more serious trouble than they now apprehend." Well, opinions differ. It will be a consolation, however, to the captive commander to know that his acuteness and discretion are so highly appreciated by one of the first military authorities in our country.

George Francis Train, who has sworn to liberate Ireland, has heard of the Fenian invasion, and has rushed to the front. We don't mean that he has gone to Canada to fight, but that he has gone to Chicago to make a speech for the Fenian cause, and has promised to

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT CONVALENCE. THE PASSAGE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILS, PAD BILL-INTER-ESTING DEBATE ON NAVIGATION INTERESTS -A BRITISH SHIPPING AGENT CHASTISED-THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILR DAD TAX. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE'S

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26, 1870. The Prosident has so far recovered from his attack of nolera morbus yesterday as to be able to leave its room. Hereceived no visitors, however, to-day, exceptingwestbers of the Caldnet. A delegation of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and Pittsburgh coal decievs have arrived in this city, and will appear before the House Committee on railways and causes during the present week, to advocate the passage of a bill prohibite. ing bridges to be built over the Ohio River of a less span To-day, after the reading of the Journal, the House re

sumed the consideration of the amendments to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and voting began at once, he friends of the bill being very much clated by yesterday's success, and confident of carrying the bill on the final vote, and defeating the amendments. The opponents of the bill were all present, and the amendment first voted on was defeated by Yeas, 85; Nays, 96. The next amendment, Mr. Randall's, was also defeated, but by a much closer vote. The interest manifested in the fate of this amendment was very great, and many who had even kept the count were uncertain of the result. It was discovered finally that the majority either way would not be more than one or two. Mr. Morrissey, who had not answered to his name, rose to record his vote, the count standing at this time so to 91, the same number voting as on the previous amendment. Had he voted Yea, the vote would have been a tie, and the Speaker would have had to decide it, but Morrissey, all eyes turned on him, voted against the amendment, and it was rejected. The next amendment, Sidney Clarke's, was rejected by nearly a two-thirds vote. The other amendments were voted on in succession, and all rejected by a greater or less majority, the Yeas and Nays being demanded on all of them. When the ninth amendment had been rejected, the Speaker stated that all of the amendments having been disposed of, the ques tion would be taken on the final rassage of the bill. Several of the members said they understood there were twenty-four amendments, as stated by Mr. Wheeler yes terday, but it seems they were in error. Mr. Holman of Indiana moved to lay the bill on the table, which was defeated-Yeas, 82; Nays, 109. The bill was then passed in the same shape that it came from the Commit-tee, the vote being 107 to 84. After the House had disposed of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, the report of the Conference Committee on the bill

to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment came up, and the Democrats, for want of argument, began a disgraceful scene of fillibustering, which lasted for some time, and a vote was prevented. As soon as it was known that they desired to speak on the bill, it was arranged that they should have an hour and a half to-morrow, and the Ropublicans an hour, when a vote is to be taken. The morning hour in the House began to-day at about 4:20, after the vote on the Northern Pacific Rallroad bil

and the agreement with regard to the bill enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill for the re vival of Ameri can maritime interests was in order, and Mr. Lynch btained the floor, asking that the previous question be ordered. He was sustained, and he then proposed that the substitute offered by the Committee, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Cox, be considered as pending, the original bill with the numerous amendments that had been effered to be regarded as laid on the table. This proposition would leave only two sections, authorizing drawbacks on imported materials used in ship-building, and stores used on a foreign voyage taken from bond. The first section was a rovision that on all American materials used in building ships and steamers of 1,000 tuns and upward, and that there should be allowed a bounty equivalent to the drawbacks if the same had been imported. This provision Mr. Cox's motion proposes to strike out, and on that the friends of the measure were willing take the sense of the House, Mr. Lynch, in proposing this arrangement, said that as every gentleman in opposition, from Mr. Wood

to Mr. Allison, had indicated their willingness to vote for drawbacks, he made his suggestion with a view to save time and come to a direct vote on the substitute. There was at once disclaimers made by Messrs. Ingersoll, Allison, and Logan, the latter being especially earnest in declaring his entire opposition to the substitute, or any measure yet proposed for the relief of the Ameri can shipping interests. Quite a sharp encounter occurred between Messrs, Logan and Farnsworth, the latter, though opposed to the original bill, having taken the floor to sus tain; the proposal made by Mr. Lynch. The debate grew rather warm and personal, Farnsworth telling Logan that he evidently did not understand the question, and Logan retorting by saving that he could not be expected to understand it, as he was only on one side and his colleague was on both. Mr. Lynch then announced his intention to move the main question on the bill, amendnents, and substitute, yielding a portion of his time to Mr. Axtell of California and Mr. Reeves of New-York, who spoke in favor of the substitute. Mr. Lynch then took the floor, and made an animated speech in support of the bill, declaring that the opposition to the substitute ment advanced against the bill as those furnished by the hired agents of the British ship-builders, who had flooded members' desks with pamphlets giving pretended facts and arguments, paid for by British gold and in the interests of the Confederate pirate-builders. He declared that British agents were then in the galleries watching over the interests of their masters. There was considerable excitement while he was speaking, and Mr. Lynch was frequently interrupted in an excited manner by Messrs, Logan, Ingersoll, Allison, and others. Quite a scene occurred between Gens. Logan and Negley, the latter declaring that the whole opposition arguments were unconsciously influenced by British arguments. A spirited colloquy occurred between Messrs. Lynch and Allison, the latter asking why the Iowa farmers should not have English fron free of duty, if the ship builder was allowed to get his materials in Mr. Lynch replied that the Iowa farmer was not subject to the same competition as the ship-builders and owners. The land he plowed was his own, and the market was a comparative monopoly, while the ship had to compete with those of every nation that flew a flag on the ocean. He closed by ask ing why gentlemen should oppose American mechanics using foreign materials on American soil, preferring as it seemed that the builders of the Clyde and Mersey should have the entire control both of the ship-building and ocean-carrying trade-On calling for the main question, Mr. Allison moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and on that the yote stood 61 to 105, being 44 majority against the motion-Four o'clock having arrived while the roll was being called, the House adjourned, and ordering the main ques-tion will come up as unfluished business after reading of

the journal to-morrow. There is a report current to-night that a delegation of the opponents of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, including Democrats and Republicans, will call upon the President to-morrow, and endeavor to persuade him to veto the bill. The President has already intimated his

intention to sign the bill. Capt. John Codman, who has been prominent here by his opposition to the pending measure in relation to the shipping interests, was in the galleries when referred to by Mr. Lynch to-day. While the vote was going on, he was heard loudly denouncing carpet-baggers, declaring that they had been bought, and that he would have paid more had he known their price, &c. Afterward, at the Arlington House, in conversation with Gen. Negley of Pennsylvania, he referred to Mr. Lynch in insulfing terigs. Gen. Negley sought to evade him, but he was persistent. Gen. Negley remarked that American apologists for English offenses could only be regarded as acssory thereto. At this Codman took ulmbrage, and called the General a liar. He received a slight blow in the face as an answer to the insult, and responded by striking at the General with his cane; but Gen. Negley wrested it from him and knocked him down. Subsequently, Codman offered apologies, which Negley ac

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were very dall until late in the afternoon. The Legislative Appropriation bill was under discussion, and the good work of putting up salaries and increasing the clerical force it the Departments in this city had gone on up to 4 o'clock, with no one but these who were engaged in the business taking any interest, except that Mr.
Parterson remarked that a good business
man could run the Department's with half the force now engaged. At so'clock the bill avas reported from the Committee of the Whole, for concurre uce in the amendments, when the Senate reversed its ex-ellent decision, discontinuing the publication of the faws in the newspapers, and so that useless practice is to cout. "nie. Then a debate ensued on the question of concurring in the amendment equalizing the pay of the female carries making it equal to that of males performing the same duty; but after sitting until nearly 6 o'clock, an adjournment took place without a vote. Mr. Harlan intends to run a tilt to-morrow against the amendment for the en

largement of the Capitol grounds.

A sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee, com